

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace indicated paragraphs of the specification with replacement paragraphs presented below. Appendix I is attached hereto having marked versions of said indicated paragraphs with amendments indicated by brackets and underlining.

Pages 2 and 3, replace the paragraph bridging these pages with the following:

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Pursuant to the invention the knot technique can also be used for large industrial presses with a high output. In this connection, it is very important to construct the openings in the press ram in the form of tailor-made channels which, on the one hand, do not form any dead corners and regions, into which the material being pressed can penetrate and, instead, are "swept" by the supplying arms of the knotters and, on the other, with outlet slots at the front for the tying material, enable the die to be retracted after the binding and nevertheless, in contrast to the wide open regions, customary with conventional bale presses working at a low pressure and a low output level, make provisions so that the openings reduce to slots and, with that, are secured as far as possible against penetration of material being pressed and that also the high compression forces are applied with a press ram surface, which remains as large as possible.

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Page 5: 6th full paragraph, is amended as indicated below:

a2
The channel bale press, which is labeled 1 as a whole in the drawing, is shown in each case only in a central region with a portion of a filling shaft 2 over a filling space 3 below and the adjoining part of a press channel, a press ram 5 with an associated piston 6 of a hydraulic actuator being in the advanced position in the filling space 3 and in the inlet of the press channel 4, where it holds a finished but not yet tied bale 7 under compression, while a previously finished and already tied bale 8 is in the press channel as "abutment" for the bale 7. The construction, described up to now, corresponds to conventional industrial bale presses with hydraulic driving devices and an unwinding technique based on wire windings.

Page 6: 2nd full paragraph, is amended as indicated below:

a3
For closing these tape loops, in each case, one of two strands of the tying material on either side is passed through the press ram to the other strand. For this purpose, the press ram has channels 11, which extend horizontally here to fit in with the horizontal tying. It is self evident that the alternatively possible vertical tying would lead to vertical channels. The channels are fitted tightly to the space required by three supplying arms 12 and, in a front press ram surface 13, end in slots 14, which offer the smallest possible width for the entry of material, which is being compressed, into the press ram 5.

Page 7: 1st full paragraph, is amended as indicated below:

a4 The supplying arm 12 has a sickle shape, with which it can be moved largely in the longitudinal direction through the channel 11. It is actuated over a two-arm lever 17 by a hydraulic pressure medium-driving mechanism 18 outside of the press channel.

2nd full paragraph, is amended as indicated below:

a5 The tape is supplied to the press channel 4 from two sides and, moreover, in each case from one of two rolls 20, 21 over one of two adjustable friction guides 22, 23 as yarn brakes for maintaining a yarn tension by friction, which then run together over elastic guides 24, 25 and suitable deflections on the one hand through a guide 26 of the supplying arm 12 and, on the other, through a knotter 27 about the new bale 7 up to a knot 28 to form a loop. An adjacent knot 29 at the already finished bale 8, in conjunction with the rolls 20 and 21, which are present in duplicate as a supply of tying material, shows that two knots per cut, one on each side, must be produced, in order to ensure that the tape can be supplied easily on both sides.

Pages 7 and 8, replace the paragraph bridging these pages with the following:

a6 Figure 3 then shows how the supplying arm 12 with a strand 31 of the tape loop 30, which lies on the outlet side of the supplying arm 12, is swiveled through

the piston 5 and, at the same time, has brought together this strand 31 in the region of the knotter 27 with an opposite strand 32 of the tape loop 30. With a rotating and pulling-through motion of the knotter, the loop 30 is closed in the form of a knot 33 and severed from the supply rolls 20 and 21 behind the knot, the ends of the tying material being held together and also knotted (Figure 5), before the supplying arm 12 returns to its starting position (Figure 7). The new loop 34, which is held by the new knot 25, is held tightly by the elastic guides 24 and 35 as the supplying arm 12 is retracted.

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Pages 8 and 9, replace the paragraph bridging these pages with the following:

As shown by means of Figure 4, the two strands 31 and 32 are to be nestled closely together in a region in which the new knot 35 is to be formed. For this purpose, a yarn presser 36, which initially appears in cross view in Figure 2, swivels about an axis, which extends parallel to the plane of the drawing, and shifts the adjacent end of the strand 31 to the strand 32. However, this contacting movement does not take place in the temporal interplay with the movement of the supplying arm 12 as it does in the case of one of the coupled movements of harvesting machines. Instead, it takes place at a later time. What matters is that the supplying arm 12 as it moves forward through the channel 11, ejects all foreign material that may have entered the channel 11 and also reaches its end position, before the knotting with the contacting movement of the contactor 36 is initiated.

a1

Pages 9 and 10, replace the paragraph bridging these pages with the following:

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In order to close the free ends of the end yarn, which initially are held together unknotted in the knoter 27, into a new loop, in which these are connected by the second knot 35, the supplying arm 12 initially creates the free movement space of Figure 6, in that it returns out of the piston 5 into its starting position. For knotting, not only the cut ends of the tying material but also the adjoining regions must be brought closer together, in order to have the tying material approximately parallel for the knotting. For this purpose, a tape rocker 39 at the knoter 27 moves so that the yarn strand, unrolling from roll 21, is pressed with the help of a contacting roller 40 against the yarn strand unrolling from the roll. At the same time, the yarn presser 36 is swiveled along once again with the yarn rocker 39 for the second knot, in order to bring the two ends of the tying yarn together. These movements also are specified independently of time and in a sequence, which is directed to the reliability of the knotting. For this purpose, the yarn rocker 39 is swiveled by an actuator 41, operated by a pressure medium, after the supplying arm 12 has concluded its movement. The later is also actuated independently and moreover the pressure medium actuating drive 18.
